

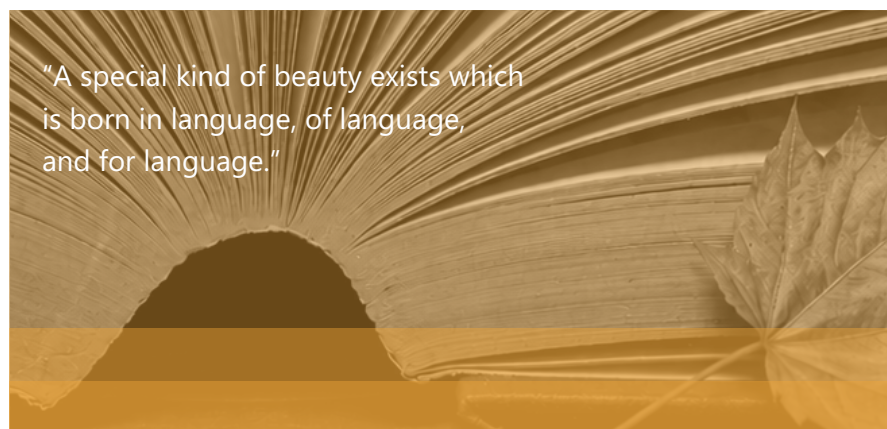


VOLUME 9, SEPTEMBER 2026

ISSN: 3060-4958



"A special kind of beauty exists which
is born in language, of language,
and for language."



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Structural Patterns in English and Uzbek Digital Communication Terminology

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Annotation *The rapid development of digital technologies has expanded technical vocabulary and accelerated the international circulation of English terminology. This article comparatively examines structural patterns in English and Uzbek digital communication terminology, focusing on borrowing, derivation, compounding, multi-word formation, abbreviation, and hybridization. Using a non-empirical comparative-descriptive approach, the study examines selected terms representing corresponding technological concepts. The analysis shows that conceptual equivalence does not necessarily require formal similarity. In the selected examples, English commonly employs compact lexical formations and internationally established abbreviations, while Uzbek combines borrowed elements with language-internal lexical and derivational resources and adapts international forms to its grammatical system. Furthermore, identifying these structural divergences provides valuable insights for bilingual lexicography and the systemic standardization of modern ICT terminology. The findings suggest that internationalization and adaptation function as interconnected processes in the development of Uzbek digital terminology. These processes also demonstrate the dynamic interaction between global technological discourse and national linguistic norms, contributing to terminological consistency, communicative clarity, and the further development of Uzbek scientific and professional vocabulary.*

Keywords *Technical terminology, digital communication, term formation, borrowing, derivation, abbreviation, hybridization, adaptation*

Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi raqamli muloqot terminologiyasining tarkibiy modellari

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Annotatsiya *Raqamli texnologiyalarning jadal rivojlanishi texnik lug'atning kengayishiga va ingliz tilidagi terminlarning xalqaro miqyosda tarqalishining tezlashishiga olib kelmoqda. Mazkur maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi raqamli kommunikatsiya terminlarining strukturaviy xususiyatlari qiyosiy jihatdan tahlil qilinib, o'zlashma, so'z yasalihi, qo'shma so'z, ko'p so'zli birikma, qisqartma va gibrid shakllanish kabi jarayonlarga e'tibor qaratiladi. Tadqiqot noempirik qiyosiy-tavsifiy yondashuvga asoslanib, bir xil yoki yaqin texnologik tushunchalarni ifodalovchi tanlangan terminlar tahlil qilinadi. Tahlil natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, tushunchaviy muvofiqlik har doim ham shakliy o'xshashlikni talab qilmaydi. Ko'rib chiqilgan misollarda ingliz tilida ixcham leksik shakllar va xalqaro miqyosda keng qo'llanadigan qisqartmalar faol qo'llansa, o'zbek tilida o'zlashgan unsurlar mahalliy leksik va so'z yasash imkoniyatlari bilan birga qo'llanadi hamda xalqaro shakllar o'zbek tilining grammatik tizimiga moslashtiriladi. Qolaversa, ushbu strukturaviy xususiyatlarni*

aniqlash ikki tilli leksikografiya va zamonaviy AKT terminologiyasini tartibga solish uchun muhim nazariy va amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi. Natijada, o'zbek raqamli terminologiyasining rivojlanishida xalqaro ta'sir va tilga moslashuv o'zaro bog'liq jarayonlar sifatida namoyon bo'ladi. Ushbu jarayonlar, shuningdek, global texnologik diskurs va milliy til me'yorlari o'rtasidagi dinamik o'zaro ta'sirni namoyon etib, terminologik izchillik, kommunikativ aniqlik hamda o'zbek ilmiy va kasbiy leksikasining yanada rivojlanishiga xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar *Texnik terminologiya, raqamli kommunikatsiya, termin yasash, o'zlashma, so'z yasalishi, qisqartma, gibrid shakllanish, moslashuv*

Структурные модели терминологии цифровой коммуникации на английском и узбекском языках

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Аннотация *Стремительное развитие цифровых технологий привело к расширению технической лексики и ускорило международное распространение английской терминологии. В статье проводится сравнительный анализ структурных моделей терминов цифровой коммуникации в английском и узбекском языках с акцентом на заимствование, деривацию, словосложение, образование многокомпонентных терминов, аббревиацию и гибридизацию. Исследование основано на неэмпирическом сравнительно-описательном подходе и включает анализ отдельных терминов, обозначающих соответствующие технологические понятия. Результаты анализа показывают, что концептуальная эквивалентность не обязательно предполагает формальное сходство. В рассмотренных примерах в английском языке широко используются компактные лексические образования и международно устоявшиеся аббревиатуры, тогда как узбекский язык сочетает заимствованные элементы с собственными лексическими и словообразовательными ресурсами и адаптирует международные формы к своей грамматической системе. Кроме того, выявление данных структурных различий имеет теоретическое и практическое значение для двуязычной лексикографии и систематизации современной ИКТ-терминологии. Полученные результаты показывают, что интернационализация и адаптация выступают взаимосвязанными процессами развития узбекской цифровой терминологии. Эти процессы также демонстрируют динамическое взаимодействие между глобальным технологическим дискурсом и национальными языковыми нормами, способствуя терминологической последовательности, коммуникативной ясности и дальнейшему развитию узбекской научной и профессиональной лексики.*

Ключевые слова *Техническая терминология, цифровая коммуникация, терминообразование, заимствование, деривация, аббревиация, гибридизация, адаптация*

Introduction

The rapid development of digital technologies has generated new concepts across communication, education, business, public administration, and everyday interaction, creating an ongoing need for their linguistic designation. In this article, digital communication terminology is understood broadly to include terms associated with Internet-based communication, digital information exchange, networking, online interaction, and the technological infrastructure that supports these processes. The resulting expansion of digital vocabulary affects not only the number of newly emerging terms but also the structural ways in which technological concepts are named across languages. Digital terminology is therefore not a static collection of specialized words but a developing part of vocabulary that responds to technological innovation and changing forms of specialized communication. Cabré (1999) considers terminology in relation to specialized knowledge, communication, and technological development, while Sager (1990) emphasizes the organization and management of specialized vocabulary. From this perspective, technological change inevitably affects the ways in which new concepts are named and incorporated into specialized communication.

The international character of technological development has made English particularly influential in contemporary digital terminology. Terms such as "website", "bandwidth", "hardware", "cybersecurity", "VPN", and "API" circulate beyond English-speaking contexts. However, international circulation does not necessarily produce identical forms in other languages. When a technical term enters another language, it may be borrowed, translated, morphologically adapted, combined with native lexical elements, or integrated into the grammatical system of the receiving language.

This interaction is particularly significant in English–Uzbek comparison. The two languages may designate the same technological concept through structurally different forms. For example, English "web camera" corresponds to Uzbek "veb-kamera", while digitization is represented by "raqamlashtirish". In the first case, an internationally recognizable element is retained in combination with a corresponding lexical element. In the second, Uzbek derivational resources are used to express the technological concept.

Such examples demonstrate that technical equivalence cannot be reduced to formal similarity. A corresponding term may differ in lexical composition or morphological structure while maintaining the same conceptual and terminological function. This distinction is particularly relevant to the Uzbek language, where international technological vocabulary interacts with the language's own lexical, morphological, and syntactic resources.

Previous studies have examined different aspects of English–Uzbek and Uzbek technical terminology. Saidqodirova (2018) provides a linguistic study of Internet terminology in English and Uzbek, while her later work examines abbreviation and nomination in Internet terminology (Saidqodirova, 2022). Kadirbekova (2015) contributes an English–Uzbek dictionary of information technologies, and the UNDP Glossary of ICT Terms in Uzbek (2015) provides an extensive institutional terminology resource covering telecommunications, Internet technologies, networks, web technologies, and programming. Abdullayeva (2025) discusses morphological and other word-formation mechanisms in Uzbek technical terminology. More recently, Jumanazarov (2025) has addressed English–Uzbek ICT terminology from the perspectives of translation, equivalence, standardization, and lexicographic representation. These studies provide a useful

basis for examining how corresponding technological concepts are structurally represented in the two languages.

Against this background, the present article focuses on the structural organization of digital communication terminology in English and Uzbek. Rather than treating term formation as a set of isolated mechanisms, it examines how different structural patterns reflect varying degrees of internationalization and linguistic adaptation. The study addresses the following question: How are corresponding digital communication concepts structurally represented in English and Uzbek, and what does this comparison reveal about the relationship between internationalization and linguistic adaptation?

Materials and Methods

The study employs a comparative-descriptive method and has a non-empirical design. It does not measure the frequency or statistical productivity of particular term-formation patterns. Instead, it qualitatively examines selected English digital communication terms and their Uzbek equivalents, adaptations, or corresponding expressions.

The examples were selected from established terminology research, English-Uzbek technical resources, and institutional ICT materials, including Kadirbekova's (2015) English-Uzbek Dictionary on Information Technologies and the UNDP Glossary of ICT Terms in Uzbek (2015). Saidqodirova's (2022) study of English and Uzbek Internet terminology is also used to identify structurally relevant examples. The examples were selected because they illustrate different relationships between English and Uzbek forms rather than because of their quantitative frequency.

The analysis considers borrowing, grammatical adaptation, compounding, derivation, multi-word formation, abbreviation, and hybridization. These categories are not treated as completely independent because a single term may involve more than one process. For example, an international abbreviation may

simultaneously undergo grammatical adaptation when it receives an Uzbek case suffix.

A distinction is also made between formal correspondence and conceptual correspondence. Formal correspondence refers to similarity in the lexical, morphological, or syntactic organization of the English and Uzbek forms. Conceptual correspondence refers to their designation of the same or closely corresponding technological concept. This distinction provides the basis for examining cases in which corresponding terms differ considerably in formal structure.

Results and Discussion

Borrowing and Grammatical Adaptation

Direct borrowing is one of the most visible consequences of the international circulation of digital technologies. Terms such as server and modem occur in Uzbek in forms that remain recognizable in relation to their internationally circulating counterparts. Kadirbekova's (2015) English-Uzbek information-technology dictionary and the UNDP ICT glossary (2015) document the presence of internationally circulating ICT vocabulary in Uzbek terminology.

Borrowing a lexical form is only the first step; once an international term enters Uzbek, it can become integrated into the language's grammatical system. For instance, the form "SMSni" preserves the internationally recognized abbreviation "SMS" while incorporating the Uzbek accusative suffix "-ni". As Saidqodirova (2022) notes, abbreviations are an important mechanism in the development of Internet terminology in both English and Uzbek. This example demonstrates how internationally circulating terms can adopt native case markers without being replaced by fully translated equivalents.

The lexical form is therefore international, while its grammatical behaviour is Uzbek. Internationalization and adaptation operate simultaneously: the internationally recognizable form is preserved, while

grammatical integration enables it to function naturally within Uzbek syntax. Adaptation, therefore, does not necessarily involve replacing a foreign form with a native equivalent.

Abbreviations such as "VPN" provide another illustration. The abbreviated form can be retained in concise technical communication, while the same concept can be expressed through the Uzbek multi-word form "virtual xususiy tarmoq". The coexistence of the international abbreviation and the expanded Uzbek designation reflects two complementary requirements: international recognizability and local linguistic accessibility.

Compounding and Hybridization

Compounding is an important feature of English lexical formation and is particularly relevant to technical vocabulary. Bauer (2019) discusses compounds and multi-word expressions as significant components of English lexical structure. Digital terminology contains formations in which lexical elements are combined to create compact designations of technological concepts.

A useful comparative example is "cybersecurity" and Uzbek "kiberxavfsizlik". In the English form, cyber- combines with security to create a compact technical designation. The Uzbek form retains the internationally circulating element kiber- but combines it with the Uzbek lexical component xavfsizlik. The formation can therefore be viewed as an adapted hybrid formation: an internationally recognizable element is preserved while the second component is expressed through Uzbek lexical resources.

A similar pattern can be observed in "web camera" and Uzbek "veb-kamera". Saidqodirova (2022) includes "web camera" – "veb-kamera" among English–Uzbek Internet terminology examples. The Uzbek form retains the internationally recognizable element veb- while adapting the lexical form to Uzbek usage. Unlike a direct borrowing, therefore, the Uzbek designation does not reproduce the English expression in exactly the same form. Instead, it

integrates an international element into a locally used lexical formation.

These examples show that hybridization involves selective adaptation. International elements may be retained because of their established association with a technological concept, while other lexical material is adapted or replaced according to the resources of the receiving language. Such formations occupy an intermediate position between direct borrowing and complete lexical substitution.

Derivation and the Internal Resources of Uzbek

Not all technological concepts are represented through borrowed or hybrid forms. Uzbek also employs its own word-formation resources to designate concepts associated with digital technology. The term "raqamlashtirish", corresponding to "digitization", illustrates this tendency. Rather than reproducing the English lexical structure, Uzbek uses the lexical base "raqam" together with Uzbek derivational morphology.

The form "shifrlash", used for the process of encryption, demonstrates a similar tendency. In both cases, the technological concept is expressed through resources available within Uzbek rather than through direct reproduction of an English lexical form. Abdullayeva (2025) discusses morphological formation as one of the mechanisms involved in the development of Uzbek technical terminology and emphasizes the role of the language's internal resources.

The contrast between "digitization" – "raqamlashtirish" and forms such as "server" – "server" is therefore structurally significant. The former shows a relatively low degree of formal similarity but a clear conceptual correspondence, whereas the latter retains a recognizable international lexical form. These examples demonstrate that the development of Uzbek digital terminology cannot be explained solely through borrowing. The language also generates and adapts technical designations through its own morphological resources.

Multi-word Formations and Structural Correspondence

Multi-word terminology represents another important pattern because corresponding terms may preserve relatively similar structures across English and Uzbek. A useful example is: "virtual private network" to "virtual xususiy tarmoq". Both expressions contain three lexical components and designate the same technological concept. Compared with "cybersecurity" – "kiberxavfsizlik" or "digitization" – "raqamlashtirish", the relationship is characterized by relatively close formal correspondence.

Nevertheless, the similarity should not be interpreted as complete formal identity. The lexical components belong to different linguistic systems, and the Uzbek expression follows Uzbek grammatical conventions. The example therefore demonstrates that structural correspondence can be relatively close even when the forms are not literal lexical copies.

The English–Uzbek relationship becomes particularly interesting when multi-word structures are contrasted with compact or hybrid formations. "Virtual private network" (virtual xususiy tarmoq) demonstrates a relatively close structural relationship, whereas "web camera" (veb-kamera) shows greater formal restructuring through the integration of an internationally recognizable element into a compact Uzbek formation.

Degrees of Structural Correspondence

The examples discussed above can be compared in terms of the degree of formal correspondence between the English and Uzbek designations. This perspective is related to, but distinct from, the structural strategies used to form or adapt terms, including borrowing, grammatical adaptation, hybridization, and derivation. A particular formation strategy does not necessarily determine the degree of formal correspondence between the corresponding English and Uzbek terms.

Relatively direct borrowings such as "server" and "modem" retain recognizable international lexical forms in Uzbek. The form "SMSni" represents another type of adaptation, in which the international abbreviation remains recognizable while receiving an Uzbek grammatical marker. Forms such as "veb-kamera" and "kiberxavfsizlik" combine internationally circulating elements with Uzbek lexical or morphological resources. In contrast, "raqamlashtirish" and "shifrlash" rely primarily on Uzbek derivational resources to express technological concepts. These examples demonstrate that different structural strategies can be used to incorporate corresponding technological concepts into Uzbek terminology.

The comparison reveals that formal correspondence and conceptual correspondence do not always coincide. "Virtual private network" ("virtual xususiy tarmoq") shows relatively close formal and conceptual correspondence. "Web camera" ("veb-kamera") demonstrates relatively close formal correspondence combined with lexical and orthographic adaptation. "Digitization" ("raqamlashtirish") demonstrates that a corresponding technological concept can be expressed through substantially different lexical and morphological structures. Similarly, "SMSni" shows that an internationally recognizable lexical form can remain unchanged while acquiring Uzbek grammatical properties.

This distinction has an important implication for comparative terminology. Technical equivalence should not be assessed only through word-for-word similarity. The more relevant consideration is whether the target-language designation represents the same specialized concept while functioning appropriately within the grammatical and terminological system of that language.

Internationalization and Adaptation as Interconnected Processes

The comparison demonstrates that internationalization and adaptation are not

opposing tendencies. They operate together in the development of Uzbek digital terminology. English provides a substantial source of internationally circulating technological vocabulary, but Uzbek determines how these terms are incorporated into its linguistic system. Some forms are borrowed with little lexical modification; others retain an international element but acquire Uzbek grammatical marking. Hybrid formations combine international and Uzbek lexical components, while derivational formations use Uzbek morphology to designate concepts associated with an English-dominated technological environment.

This variability indicates that Uzbek digital terminology develops through selective integration rather than uniform borrowing. International forms may be retained when their recognizability and established use are important, while native lexical and morphological resources remain available for creating or adapting terminology. Jumanazarov (2025) similarly discusses English–Uzbek ICT terminology in relation to translation, equivalence, standardization, and lexicographic representation.

Digital terminology therefore provides a clear example of how technological globalization and language-specific structural

resources interact. The increasing international circulation of technological concepts encourages lexical contact and convergence, but it does not eliminate the structural possibilities of the receiving language.

Conclusion

The comparative analysis shows that English and Uzbek digital communication terminology employ a range of structural strategies, including borrowing, grammatical adaptation, hybridization, derivation, compounding, multi-word formation, and abbreviation. These patterns demonstrate that corresponding technological concepts are not necessarily represented through identical lexical or morphological structures.

The development of Uzbek digital terminology can therefore be understood as a process of selective adaptation under conditions of internationalization. English remains a vital source of internationally circulating technological vocabulary, but Uzbek continues to employ its own lexical, morphological, and syntactic resources to accommodate new concepts. Consequently, structural correspondence between English and Uzbek technical terms should be evaluated in relation to form, concept, and function rather than formal similarity alone.

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